

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9713 APPLIED ICT**

**9713/13**

Paper 1 (Written A), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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**1 (a) Four from:**

Have greater personal contact with colleagues  
 Can discuss ideas with colleagues  
 Can see the manager daily  
 Have greater chance to impress manager giving better job prospects  
 Home based telework is inappropriate for some people,  
 Many homes are not well equipped for home working/difficult to find a work space  
 Easier to concentrate on work as there are fewer distractions.  
 Don't have to worry about the security of their data. [4]

**(b) (i) Three from:**

Fax machine is connected to a phone line  
 Karl's/other person's fax machine number is dialled  
 The drawing would be scanned...  
 ...then transmitted through phone lines  
 And printed by Karl's/other person's fax machine [3]

**(ii) Two from:**

Speed of transmission is slow  
 The quality of the drawing will not be good  
 Karl can only receive one design at a time  
 Worker sending design might be unable to as the line might be busy [2]

**(c) Four from:**

Flyers are small single page (often A5) but Posters are much larger (possibly A0)  
 Flyers are leaflets given out to individuals/households/Posters are put in strategic locations  
 Flyers usually produced using DTP/Word processing software/Posters more likely to be produced using Presentation software  
 Flyers produced using standard printer/Posters require specialised printer  
 Posters will not necessarily be noticed by everybody/are in a fixed location  
 Flyers can be delivered to all households in a locality  
 Easier to target your audience with flyers  
 Would want to use both as posters can be aimed at a much wider audience than a local area  
 Flyers are often just thrown away and ignored/posters are more permanent/difficult to ignore once noticed  
 Flyers can take longer time to deliver once printed than it takes to put up a poster [4]

**(d) (i) Three from:**

Touch screen to input required temperature  
 Sensor to input temperature  
 ADC to convert analogue data to digital  
 Actuator switches radiator on  
 LED screen to display actual/required temperature [3]

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(ii) **Three** from:

User inputs required temperature using touch screen  
 Temperature sensor is continually monitored by microprocessor  
 ADC converts temperature reading to a digital value  
 Microprocessor compares this reading with the preset value  
 If the value is lower than preset value microprocessor sends a signal to an actuator  
 Actuator switches radiator on  
 If the value is higher then no signal is sent

[3]

2 (a) **Two** from:

Computer to process the calls/look up customer information/to record orders  
 Monitor to display customer/call details  
 Telephone set/headset to speak with/listen to customers  
 Telecom switch to connect individual computers to the server  
 Keyboard to type up details of the call/action taken

[2]

(b) **Three** from:

Used to combine the data and voice input to the system.  
 Calling-line information display caller's number, number dialled  
 Customer account information can be displayed  
 On-screen phone control. Answer, hang up, hold, conference  
 Software sends commands from a user's computer to a telephony server  
 Software directs phone call to appropriate operator

[3]

(c) **One** from:

Database to hold records of calls/to provide link to stock/orders database  
 Database software to enable customer orders to be input to the main computer database

[1]

(d) **Four** from:

Staring at a computer screen continuously can cause problems with one's sight  
 Typing at a keyboard continuously can cause RSI  
 Gripping a mouse and repetitive clicking can cause carpal tunnel syndrome/RSI  
 Sitting in the same position/with wrong posture all day can cause lower back pain  
 Staring at a computer screen all day can cause eye strain/headaches  
 Poor positioning of screen can cause upper back/neck/shoulder pain/eyestrain/headaches  
 Glare from screen can cause eye strain/headaches

[4]

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**3 (a) Four from:**

They may need to send out monthly statements  
 Statements may be batch processed  
 Orders may be on a transaction file for a short time  
 Transaction file will be sorted in customer number order  
 Master file will need to be in sequential order for batch processing  
 For ease of updating using transaction file  
 Customer may phone to enquire about progress of an order  
 Fast access to data will be required  
 Indexes will make sequential file faster to search [4]

**(b) Four from:**

Description of use of two of: passwords, user ids and memorable words  
 description of encryption  
 Description of SSL or TLS  
 Use of drop down menus to prevent access by keyloggers  
 Description of anti-spyware software  
 Description of firewall [4]

**(c) Four from:**

Don't have to rent/build large call centres so save money  
 They can employ fewer staff and pay less in staff wages  
 Don't have to pay as much in running costs such as electricity, heating/air conditioning and lighting at call centres.  
 Because of their lower costs, they can offer cheaper goods thus attracting more customers.  
 Shoppers can shop 24/7 so company could gain increased profits  
 Internet more likely to attract customers worldwide increasing profits [4]

**(d) Four from:**

Less personal touch so it is harder to sell other services  
 Potential for fraud so company loses money  
 Interception of account information by hackers so company loses money  
 Running costs/initial cost such as having to pay website developers.  
 Initial costs such as buying the hardware when starting up.  
 May need to retrain staff which is costly/time consuming [4]

**(e) Four from:**

Lower wages due to fewer hours worked  
 Lower wages as part time workers tend to be on lower rates of pay  
 May have to find another job to supplement income  
 Less likely to receive in job training  
 Very difficult to become part of company's pension scheme  
 May have to work unsociable hours/shifts  
 More free time/more leisure time/more time to spend with family due to fewer hours worked [4]

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**4 Four from:**

Identifying short- and long-term targets  
Set deadlines for the completion of each task  
Short-term targets are very motivational when achieved  
Decide on the relative importance of each target  
Devoting appropriate resources/workers (to achieving that target)  
Planning the steps needed (to produce an item)...  
...using Gantt charts...  
...to represent parallel and sequential tasks...  
...to help ensure sequential tasks are completed in time for the next one  
...to help ensure parallel tasks finish at the same time  
Making correct decisions will affect the time taken at each stage  
Use of ICT – faxes, telephones, computers  
Use of time management software...  
...to organise meeting times/appointments  
...to arrange workload  
...monitoring progress by seeing how long a task has taken so far/see how long tasks should take [4]

**5 Six from:**

ICT make lessons more interesting/entertaining  
ICT make lessons more varied  
Internet allows students to investigate ideas  
Internet allows students to carry out research  
Neatness of students work makes it easier for teacher to mark  
ICT provides more interactive learning environment  
ICT resources can help students with special needs  
Teachers have more varied teaching aids/can make use of multimedia in lessons  
Teachers can use/produce computer based tests/can use ICT to assess students' performance  
Teachers can use spreadsheets/databases to record test scores/produce graphs of progress  
Easier to compare class/students performance  
Tests can be computer-marked  
Computers can provide feedback on tests [6]

**6 (a) Four from:**

Can see which documents relate to input information and output information  
This enables the analyst to produce documentation of the system  
This can be done whilst producing a data flow diagram  
The volume of data could be determined...  
The format of the input and output can be determined...  
Each part of the system needs to be examined to see what specific inputs, outputs and processing are required  
For example:  
the input would be the details of the students  
the processing would be the calculation of the test scores/percentages  
the output would be lists of students and their test scores. [4]

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**(b) Five from:**

- Must meet user requirements
  - Will need to be set out so that it is easy to use
  - Will need to be attractive to look at
  - Will need to limit the possibility of inaccurate data being entered
  - Teachers should not be distracted by an over-elaborate screen design
  - Must contain guidelines to the worker on how to fill in any data entry forms
  - Must allowing them to navigate from one screen to another without any difficulty
  - Elements of file structure such as field length will affect the field spacing
  - Elements of file structure such as number of fields will affect the font size/number of screens
- [5]

**(c) Three matched pairs from:**

- Testing (each module) with normal data including appropriate example  
If error produced – description of improvement required
  
  - Testing (each module) with live data including description and examples  
If difference between live and actual results – description of improvement required
  
  - Testing (each module) with abnormal data including appropriate example  
If error not produced – description of improvement required
  
  - Testing (each module) with extreme data including appropriate example  
If error produced – description of improvement required
  
  - Testing whole system including examples of data  
Description of improvements required
- [6]

**(d) Six from:**

- A description and purpose of the software
    - what the software does and its features
    - the reasons for choosing those pieces of existing software modules that were used instead of the programmer having to write code.
  - Input and output data formats that have been used
  - Program flowcharts that were produced at the design stage
  - Program listing
    - a complete copy of the code used
    - annotation explaining what each module of code does
  - Notes that will help any future programmer to make modifications to the system.
- [6]